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IX. Account of a BOOK.

Marcelli Malpighii *Philosophi & Medici Bononiensis e Regia Soc. Lond. Opera Posthumæ Fig. æneis illustrata quibus præfixa est ejusdem Vita a seipso Scripta* Lond. impensis A. & J. Churchill, ad insigne nigricygni in Vico dicto Pater-noster-row, 1697. in Fol.

THis Posthumous Work of *Malpighius*, was delivered when he found himself draw near the fatal Period of his Life, with orders to send to the *Royal Society* after his Death, by whose care it was publish'd, being the last Remains of the Illustrious *Malpighi*, giving an account of his whole Studies, and some remarkable passages of his Life.

The Work begins with his Life, which is Dedicated to the *Royal Society*; where he tells us, that *Anno* 1645. having finish'd his *Gramatical* Studies, he began to apply himself to the *Peripatetick Philosophy*, *Anno* 1649. He fell upon the study of *Physick* at the Persuasion of his Master *Franciscus Natalis*, his Father, Mother, and Grand-mother being then dead, and began with *Anatomy*, *Anno* 1653. He was honoured with the Laurel, as Doctor of *Philosophy* and *Physick*, to which and *Anatomy* he dedicated himself under the Famous Dr. *Massariæ*, who died *Anno* 1655. *Anno* 1656 he was made Publick Reader at *Bononia*, and *Professor* of *Physick* at *Pisa*, when he began to leave off the disputative, and apply himself to a more Experimental Method, and wrote some Dialogues against the *Peripateticks* and *Galenists*

lenists, which soon after perish'd, his House being casually burnt down. About this time he fell acquainted with *Magalotti*, *Chimentelli*, *Borelli*, and other Learned Men. While he stay'd at *Pisa*, the *Academy del Cimento* was Instituted by the *Grand Duke* about this time. Leaving *Pisa*, he returned to *Bononia* as a more healthy place in the Year 1660, and with Dr. *Fracassatus* dedicated himself to *Anatomy*, when he discovered a new Structure of the Lungs; about which he had several Disputes with the Learned of that time, as Dr. *Ent*, *Thruſlon*, *Swammerdam*, *Willis*, *Borelli*, *Paulus Minus*, &c. which he relates at large, and inserts their Letters to him about it, with his Answers. Anno 1671. He wrote to Mr. *Oldenburgh*, R. S. Secr. concerning the structure of the Lungs, and the carneous *Fibres* of the Spleen and Testicles. Anno 1662 he was made Professor of Physick in the *Academy* at *Messina*: He relates the Subject of his first Lecture there. Retiring sometimes into the Country to a Friends House about the Year 1663, he made his discoveries of the Structure of Plants, and Publish'd his Observations *de Ductibus adiposis*, *de Cerebro*, & *Lingua*, without any Name.

He proceeds to give an account of several other discoveries he made in *Anatomy* relating to the Brain, Organs of the Sense, of Touching, &c.

Then he tells us several Disputes he had with some Young Physicians that were strenuous asserters of the *Galenick* Principles and opposed all new Discoveries, such as *Avellinus*, *Valvesus* and *Liparus*, who publish'd a Treatise under the Title of *Galenistarum triumphus Neotericorum Medicorum insanias funditus eradicans*, &c. to which our Author wrote an Answer under the name of *D. Placidus de Papadopulis* one of his Scholars which is put out in this work in Latin, at which time he contracted a Friendship with *D. Joannes Baptista Caputius*,

a Learned Phyſitian. Next his Treatiſe of the Structure of the *Viſcera* was Printed : Concerning which he gives an account of ſome Diſputes with ſeveral Perſons, and confirms his own Sentiments and Discoveries, and proceeds to the ſtructure and uſe of the Spleen, mentioning ſeveral Letters he received from *Steno*, *Gaspar Bartholine*, &c. thereupon : As likewiſe concerning the *Polypus* in the Heart.

At the end of the Year 1666, he was invited by the Senate of *Meffina* to return to the Publick *Academy*, which he did the beginning of the next Year, and proſecuted his former Studies and Discoveries: where treating of the Bones, he gives an account of a Petrified Scull and other Bones. After which he gives a large Deſcription of the Teeth of which he alſo adds the Figures to explain himſelf the better. He then tells of ſeveral other Learned Men he grew into Familiarity with, particularly *Schenckius*, who amongſt other things told him of a Woman that had the *Hydrophobia* from a bite of her Epileptick Daughter.

In *October* 1667 he received a Letter from Mr. *Oldenburgh*, inviting him to a Correſpondence, at whoſe Sollicitation he Wrote his Hiſtory of the Silke-Worm in the Year 1668, and ſent it to the *Royal Society*, and the next Year was Elected a Member of the ſame, and had his *Diploma* ſent him, Dated *Mart. 4.* 1669. Next follows a Letter of his to Dr. *Sylveſter Bonſliolus* with ſeveral Additions to his Hiſtory of the Silk Worm, which he here confirms by ſome farther Additions, and gives an account of ſome Diſputes he had with *Swammerdam* thereon, and gives ſeveral Figures of the Parts not before Printed ; and proceeds to Answer the Objections of *Bonanni*, concerning the plurality of the Hearts of Silk-Worms.

In the Year 1671, he began his *Anatomy* of Plants, Printed at *London* by the *Royal Society*. Concerning which, he relates a Dispute he had with Sign^r *Triumphetti* chiefly about the Seminal Plant: and adds some farther Observations made in the Year 1687, upon the Seeds of *Cataputia Major* with their Figures. His next Dispute was with *Borelli* concerning the use of the Seminal Leaves, and here also he gives several Curious Figures, with his Observations on the Seeds of Laurel, made *Anno* 1682, with other Observations on Dates, and their Figures. Other Disputes he had with Father *Bonanni*, concerning Galls and other excrescencies of Plants. He then gives a short recapitulation of his observations of the Chick in the Egg, and the Generation of Animals, which he sent to the *Royal Society* about *Anno* 1672, and tells, that in the following Years he applied himself to the dissection of several Animals, the first he gives us an account of is an *Eagle*, the Parts whereof he describes very nicely, he adds an observation of an *Eagle's* Heart that died of a Palpitation of the Heart; in the right Ventricle whereof, he found a large *Polypus*, as likewise several Tubercles upon the Heart, Lungs, and Ribs. He proceeds to observations on the several *Worms* found in Animals. Of a flying Glow-worm of two kinds the cause of whose light, he says, proceeds from a certain shining Juice contained in the lower part of it, and is forced out in little Bubbles at two holes at the Tail. Of all these he gives the Figures.

In the next place he gives an account of a Letter he sent to Dr. *Jacobus Sponius*, *Anno* 1681, Printed in the *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, containing several matters, *Viz.* Of the generation of the Horns of Animals; of a new Vessel discovered in the *Uterus* of a Cow, reaching from the *Cervua* to the *Meatus*

tus Urinarius where it has an open *Ductus*; and of the manner of the impregnation of the Eggs in Women: and here he adds an account of a *Superfætation* observed in 1689; as also, of imperfect conceptions, in one of which 'tis observable that it wanted the Head and Legs, but had the Heart with the *Aorta* and *Cava*, the rudiments of the Lungs, &c. visible. After some other Observations about Vesicles in the *Uterus* of Women, he describes a monstrous Hen-Egg, containing four Eggs in one, with their Yolks, Whites, and Secundines: This our Author parallels with an observation of a monstrous Limon, and proceeds to give an account of the cause of these Productions or Superfætations, from several successive conceptions in the *Uterus*, and compares this to the formation of a sort of Stone that seems to contain, or be made up of several others included in it.

Our Author in the next place treats of the motion of the Blood which he observed in Frogs to move from the extream parts of the Body, and capillary Veins into larger and larger Vessels till it came to the Heart, he likewise finds, that the motion is sometimes inverted and sometimes stands still, which is supplied by the frequent *Anastomoses* of the Vessels; nor does it keep the same pace in all the Veins, moving much slower in those that are winding than in strait ones. There are several other curious Observations of the Blood and its Circulations.

Next follow several Observations upon the Hairs of Animals, which are Plants *Sui Generis* have a bulbous Root and Vegetate, here he inserts an account of an Hair Ball found in the Womb of a Woman, and another under the Skin of an Ox. Hence he comes to treat of the Hairs, Feathers, and Quills of Birds, which he does with his usual accuracy, and ends with his Observations

ons the Claws, Nails, and Hoofs of Creatures, their Structure, Use and Growth.

Then he says that in the Year 1688, receiving a Letter from *R. Waller* Esq; Secretary of the *Royal Society*, requesting him to resume his Studies. He sent them his Epistle of the Glands, which was then Publish'd: about which time *Dr. Nuck* wrote a Treatise of the Glands, advancing a different sentiment from our Author which he here indeavours to refute.

In the Year 1689, *Dr. Paulus Minus* set forth several Conclusions or Publick *Theses* against the Doctrines and Opinions advanced by our Author which he here sets down. The next Year came forth a nameless Book, Intituled *De Recentiorum Medicorum studio Dissertatio Epistolaris ad amicum*, wherein Anatomical and Microscopical Observations are condemned as useless, and the Empirick Practise of Physick asserted. This Epistle with an Answer to it by our Author is also publish'd in this work.

Lastly, He tells us that *Jo. Baptista Triumphetti* in a publick Speech in the Physick Garden at *Rome*, Ridiculed his Anatomy of Plants, Animals, &c. as useless Curiosities, more fit for mere Philosophers, and to divert ingenious Gentlemen, than for Physitians to trouble themselves withal.

Anno 1691, He was sent for to *Rome* by Pope *Innocent* the XII. to be his Physitian, where the 29th of *November 1694* this Great Man died of an *Apoplexy* in the *Quirinal*.

This Posthumous Work of Signr. *Malpighi*, besides his Life, &c. wrote as was said by himself, contains some other Tractates which he desired should be publish'd, and first a Treatise by Signr. *Joannes Alphonsus Borellus* which is here printed in Italian and Latin, concerning the disputes of Signr. *Firichius* and *Faba* English Men, and
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the Great Duke of *Tuscanies* Anatomists. The Dispute is concerning the Optick Nerve of the Sword-fish or Tunny, whether *Malpighi* was the first that observed it to be a large nervous Membrane, &c. or whether *Bartholomeus Eustachius* an Italian Anatomist of the last Age was the first discoverer thereof. Now tho' it be granted that *Eustachius* might observe something thereof accidentally, yet not having prosecuted it, nor he thinks named the Animal in which it is, he affirms *Malpighi* to be the first Inventor thereof, for several Reasons which he alledges; shewing, that any thing may be said to be new, tho' possibly it might have been known in former-times, if the memory of it is wholly perish'd, which he shews to be the present case in relation to *Malpighi*.

The Second is a Treatise under the Name of Dr. *Placidus Papadopolis Messanenſis*, being in answer to a Book Intituled, *Triumphus Galenistarum contra Philosophos ac Medicos recentes in humano corpore nonnullarum partium ac operationum, ignotarum antiquis Medicinæ Professoribus*, this is a Defence of *Malpighi*, in which he answers each conclusion or Member of the Book wherein Physick is asserted to be already perfect, and needs not any additions or new discoveries to be made by *Anatomy* or Experiments, it being sufficient to study the Old Authors and follow their steps, the contrary to which is demonstrated in this defence from the concessions and practice of *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, &c. themselves. Next they proceed to several Particulars; as whether the Heart be the Origine of heat, which in this Tract is denied, and shewn to be no hotter than other of the *Viscera*. The next Question is, whether the Lungs or Liver are principal actors in Sanguification, the reasons for the Liver are first set down out of the *Triumph. Galenist.* and then answered in this Treatise, where he also shews, that 'tis chiefly made in the Lungs from several Anatomical

mical and other Observations, then he comes to the Four Nutritious Humours, Blood, Choler, Spittle and Melancholy, which the Opponent proving out of *Hippocrates*, our Author shews that *Hippocrates* is not in this matter consistent with himself; sometimes constituting but two, sometimes more Humours; he likewise Answers the Authority of *Galen*; as also his other Reasons from the Four Seasons of the Year, &c. After which he brings a Citation out of *Willis de Ferment*. Whereupon he enlarges chiefly upon the motions of matter that are observable in Animals, and thence explicates the cause of Fevers, and so proceeds to the examination of several other Diseases disputed of between the *Galenists* and *Moderns*, the Opponent calls *Novatores*, and first whether blood-letting be necessary in *Apoplexys*; our Author affirming it to be so, the other having asserted the contrary. Secondly, Concerning the *Pleurisæ*, whether it be seated in the Lungs or *Pleura*: the former is defended by our Author, the rest of the Treatise relates to the Method of curing Diseases especially Fevers, whether by Purging, Vomiting, and Sweating or by Blood-letting, the later being chiefly approved by our Author, shewing the danger of a Looseness in an illness from the Historys of *Hippocrates* concerning *Epidemick* Fevers. This Treatise being mostly *Polemick* ought to be read it self, it not being so easie to make an extract thereof without being too large.

The next Treatise Printed in this work is, *De recentiorum Medicorum Studio Dissertatio Epistolaris ad Amicum*, this Tract is mentioned by our Author in his Life, where he gives some account of it himself: The design of the Writer thereof is to shew, that a more subtil and curious Anatomy of the Parts, the Anatomy of Plants, and Comparative Anatomy are little or not at all serviceable to the more solid Practice of Physick. The first
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he endeavours to prove from the Authority of *Galen*, *Celsus*, *Helmont*, &c. then he says, that no new use of most of the Parts having been discovered by this nice over-curious Anatomy ; it is of necessity, of no value ; says, that the Urine was separated by the Kidnies, before they were discovered to be furnish'd with Glands and *Tubuli*, &c. And where any new use is ascribed to them, they have rather overthrown the old Opinions, than Established new Truths, which he instances in the *Pancreas* and Spleen. Secondly, As to the Diseases of the Parts, no new or better way of Cure has been found out. Thirdly, 'tis not needful to know them otherwise a Diseased Spleen or *Pancreas*, would never be Cured, because their use is not yet known, the contrary of which is daily found by Experience, those parts being as Curable as others. This he extends also to the Brain, Lungs and Diaphragm Parts, tho' subtilly Dissected, yet not better known as to their Use or Cure, which he instances in some Diseases, Remedies for which have been found out by Chance, not from the Knowledge of the Parts.

He then takes Comparative Anatomy in Hand, which he says can signify nothing to the advancing Physick : Animals are so different from each other in all their Parts, that nothing of use for Man can from them be discovered, tho' he allows *Zootomy* to be necessary for the compleating of Natural History, but signifies nothing to the Physician, whose business is to Cure, not be Curious.

Lastly, He comes to *Dendranatome*, which he also affirms unnecessary in Physick ; all the Discoveries of the parts of Plants, being like *Tantalus's* Gardens, delusive Vanities, the virtues of Plants not being the better discernible from their Minute parts, being Microscopically viewed. The Cause of the Stinging of the

Nettle not being better known, tho' its Asperities are discovered. In fine, he recommends Experience, Observation, and the like; as more likely to discover the Quantity and Quality of Remedies, with their Use and most fit times of Application, than these supposed Inventions and curious Speculations.

To this Epistle Snr. *Malpighi* subjoins a large and very particular Answer, having first inserted in this Work an extraordinary Case of a young Lady, afflicted with a Complication of Diseases, proceeding chiefly from Melancholy, all which she bore with an Heroick Fortitude, that she could hardly be said to be unhappy, tho' labouring under loss of Appetite, frequent Vomitings of undigested Food; Palpitations of the Heart, with great gnawing Pains; Hyfterick Fits, Faintings, &c. with a Swelling in the *Abdomen*, like an *Aneurism*, all which reduced the Patient to a Skeleton, as she then was, when the Account was given of her.

Here follows Snr. *Malpighi's* Reply to the Epistle *De Recentiorum Medicorum Studio*, &c. where in the first place he observes from *Hippocrates*, that Men condemn that as superfluous, which they are deficient in themselves; and complaining of the hard usage he has met with from the ill-nature of some Men, he comes to answer the Treatise it self (having first given some account of the Author, who was at first an Anatomy-Reader, and teacher of the Rational Practice of Physick) and observes, that the Author omits many things of great weight, that the Modern Practisers of Physick carefully regard, and insists only upon the three particulars mentioned in the Letter, as if they were their whole Care and Study, *viz.* the *more curious Anatomy*, *Dendranatome* and *Comparative Anatomy*, whereas the very Titles of Books Printed, shews on
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the contrary their application to Chymistry, Mechanics, Generation of Animals, to find out the seats of Diseases, with their Causes, &c. which the Author of the Epistle could not be ignorant of, whence he concludes, it was designedly levelled at himself and his Studies, which were chiefly of those three Subjects. Then he shews, that the Ancient as well as Modern Physicians applied themselves diligently to Anatomy, and *Galen* himself to that of Plants, as likewise *Cesalpinus* and *Mizaldus*, and hints at the use and necessity of Microscopes, to discover the Minute Operations of Nature; The whole Answer to this Epistle being pretty large, and this Extract of the Work already extended too far, I shall only touch upon some few of the principal Heads, and Conclude. First he shews, that but few in respect of the great Number of Practitioners apply themselves to those three Anatomies; and they that have so done, have not so wholly Studied that, as to neglect other parts of Medicinal Learning, and tho' it should be granted, these three things did conduce but little to the more solid Medicine, yet still they render the Physician more Compleat. And here, by the way, he determines what may be a *Solidior Medicina Practica*, which he will not allow to be only Empirical, as the Author of the Epistle contends; but a truly Rational Method, which he shews was the more Ancient, and the Empirick but an Heresie from it; this is founded upon a true Anatomical Knowledge of the several parts of the Body, by the means of Philosophy and Mechanicks; whence we proceed, *a priori* to Physiology, Pathology, and lastly, the Art of Medicine. Here he gives some Instances of the use of Mechanical Experiments, to Explicate Vision, Pulsation of the Arteries, Respiration, Coction or Digestion, &c. and tho' we cannot know the way that the Soul actuates the

Body, by the Brain and Nerves, yet we may discover the Engines it makes use of to perform its Operations, whence the Physician may come to the Knowledge of rectifying the Engine, and fitting it for the Souls use. In the next place he shews the weakness of the Empirick; and that even by the Concessions of his Opponent, it is fain to be beholden to the former for what it has of solid, for casual and fortuitous Remedies ought to be Examined by reason as well as Experience. Coming closer to the Argument he proves, that the more Curious subtile Anatomy, is not useless to the Cure of Diseases, answering his Citations from the Authority of *Galen*, who was himself as Curious as he could, not being furnish'd with Microscopes and other helps of later Invention: As to the necessity of the more curious Anatomy, he instances in the Discoveries that have been thereby made in the use of the Parts and their Diseases, *viz.* of the Spleen, Lungs, and Glands, under the Tongue, Palate and *Trachea*, Glandulous Structure of the *Pleura*, and *Peritoneum*. Proceeding farther he shews, that neither the *Metho-dists* nor *Chimists* ever despised Anatomy; and then sets down the different uses ascribed by the Ancients and Moderns to several parts of the Body, *viz.* the Kidneys, Liver and Gall; and thence shews, contrary to the Opposers Assertion, how they differ, and affirms, that the Moderns have in many things reformed the ancient Practise, instancing in some Diseases of the Kidnies, &c. After this he shews, from the Authors of the *Biblioth. Anat.* some new Discoveries that have been made, as the Structure and use of the Heart, with the Circulation of the Blood, Motion of the Arteries, use of the Veins, the Lymphaticks, the Lacteal Veins, Structure of the Liver, and Motion of the Gall, Structure and use of the *Pancreas*, of the Spleen,

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of the *Parotides*, of the Glands of the Palate and *Trachea*, of the Brain, of the Kidnies, of the *Papillæ*, of the Tongue for the Taste, and of the Skin for the Touch, of the Glands, of the Ventricle, of the Conglobated Glands, of the ways of Sweat and Transpiration, of the Eggs in Viviparous Animals, of the *Tracheæ* in Insects, Plants, and imperfect Animals, of Respiration in all living Creatures, with the Structure of the Lungs and Muscles, &c. And then shews the Ancients were not more Successful in Curing Diseases than the Moderns, whose Method is at least more rational and safe, and less vexatious to the Patient. He instances in some, and then shews how several Diseases are better Cured now than formerly, and ends his Reply to the first of the Objectors three things, with answering his Citation out of *Hippocrates* against Anatomy.

Coming to Treat of the Second, *viz. Comparative Anatomy*, which he shews to have been recommended by the Lord *Bacon*, as necessary, not only to the completing Natural History, but likely also to discover the use of the Parts in Man; wherefore several Members of the *Royal Society* set upon it, and were followed by the Learned of *France* and *Germany*. This *Zootomy* he shews to be serviceable to Physick; those Parts that are not so discoverable in one Animal, being more evident in another; and tho' possibly they may differ something in the Figuration, yet they are Analogically reducible to the same Machine: Of this he gives several Instances in the Structure of the Lungs, Brain, Eyes, the use of the Gall, Circulation of the Blood, &c. which are more visible in one Animal than another; and then answers the Objection from the great variety of Animals, which tho' indeed numerous, yet may be reduced to severals Heads, all these under one *Genus*,
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having much the same Figuration of Parts, for the same uses, as the Wings of Birds for Flying : And the variety of the internal Parts depends upon the Quality of the Nourishment or Nature of the place where they live, or other Circumstances : Instancing in some, he says, the Oeconomy is nevertheless much the same ; next he answers his Citations out of *Hippocrates* and concludes this second part with answering the Opponents *Dilemma*, which is this, *Zootomy* is either for compleating natural History, and then belongs to the Philosopher, or for the better Attainment of the Cure of Diseases ; but since by it no new Medicines are found out, neither can it be useful to the Physician any way. After the Answer to this, he shews, that the Moderns have not been wanting in their Observations and Experiments on the Humors of the Body, and inserts his own upon the Blood ; and so comes to handle the last part, concerning *Dendranatome*, which our Author confesses was not prosecuted by himself or others, upon the Account of the Practice of Physick, or thereby to find out new Remedies : But for the Cultivation of that part of Natural Knowledge, which before was but little known. And shews, that *Galen* and others did the same : Then he defends his Comparing some of the Parts of Plants with those of Animals, tho' others might have extended this too far, as *Montalbanus Mizaldus*, &c. proves in the next place, the Discoveries that have been made in the Structure of Plants by Microscopes, and to what purpose ; and adds that *Dendranatome* may, tho' more remotely, advance even the Practice of Physick, by the Discovery of the Oeconomy of Plants, as from the Generation of Galls ; he Explicates the Cause of Pustles and Tubercles rising up in Animals. After this he shews the Disquisition
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of the Nature of Salts (objected against by the Opponent) to be no useleſs Study, inſtancing how it ſerves to diſcover the Nature of the Blood. Coming to Treat of the Seminal Leaves, he ſhews their uſe, then he answers the Quotations out of *Galen* and others, againſt theſe Curioſities; he ſhews him to be miſtaken in his Story of *Gnidiuſ* the Architect, from the Authority of *Strabo* and *Pliny*, wonders the Opponent ſhould mention Paſſion, or any Intemperance in the Moderns; profeſſing that he can find little of that kind in their Works, which are wrote with the greateſt Modeſty, as he Inſtances in *Galileo*, *Redi*, *Boyle*, *Willis*, &c. nor are the Titles now beſtowed on Learned Men, ſo extravagant as thoſe of the paſt Age, in which the Attribute of *Divine* was frequent, even to Poets, as to *Petrarch*, &c. He adds, that whatever the Opponent may fancy of the ſhort Life of the Fame of new Diſcoveries, ſays, Anatomy had its Original from the Sacrifices of the Jews and Gentiles, was Cultivated by *Hippocrates* and *Democrituſ*, augmented by *Eraſiſtratuſ*, but chiefly by *Erophiluſ*, who diſſected Condemned Perſons alive, which getting him the hatred of the People, Dead as well as Living were Diſſections forbidden. It was at this time practiſed in *Ægypt*, where *Galen* was Inſtructed therein; after that it was Received, tho' not Increased, by the *Arabians*, was revived in *Italy*, in the 13th Age, by *Mundinuſ*, and advanced by *Veſaliuſ Columbuſ*, &c. till in this laſt Age it is come to that Height and Perfection we now admire; ſo that as ſince from the firſt beginning it has never been wholly neglected, but ſtill gone on Increasing; ſo we have no reaſon to apprehend it will by Future Ages be ſo ſlighted, as to be thrown by as a uſeleſs Speculation, as the Opponent predicts; whoſe Diſcourſe ending with *Seneca's* advice to *Lucilliuſ*, againſt uſeleſs Learning, our Au-
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thor Examines the Passage in *Seneca*, and says, that *Seneca* advis'd against *Sophistical* and Cavelling contentious Disputes, as of no advantage to make Men better, and therefore useles, which cannot be said of the things Condemned by the Author of the Epistle, which are neither liable to Sophistry nor Cavillations.

Lastly, as to the Date of the Epistle; Our Author shews it to be false, for whereas he Dates it *Gottingæ idibus Sept. 1687.* it ought to have been much later, for 'twas not Published till the beginning of 1689. after the Conclusions disputed the 13th of *January*, and publick Anatomy by *D. Paulus Minus*, Ap. 12.

In the Conclusion of this Posthumous Work, is Reprinted our Authors *Epistle of the Structure of the Conglobated Glands*, first Publish'd Anno 1689. and of which there is an Account already given in these Transactions.

L O N D O N:

Printed for *Sam. Smith*, and *Benj. Wallford*, Printers to the Royal Society, at the Princes Arms in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*. 1697.

D. G. G. G.